papers and may well suit other taxonomists who are intimately conversant with subtle differences between taxa. However, I wonder whether this medium will suit the many amateur enthusiasts who have grown to depend on the author's excellent line-drawings of his previous texts. Only time will tell whether this strategy has been appropriate.

In my opinion, and with regard to eucalypts, the Supplement has been professionally assembled and presented logically. Over all, they enhance the text which will make another extremely important contribution to the education of many botanical enthusiasts and naturalists in this part of Australia. I thoroughly commend it for its treatment of an extremely complex and contentious genus and have no hesitation in recommending that it becomes a worthy addition to any enthusiast's professional library.

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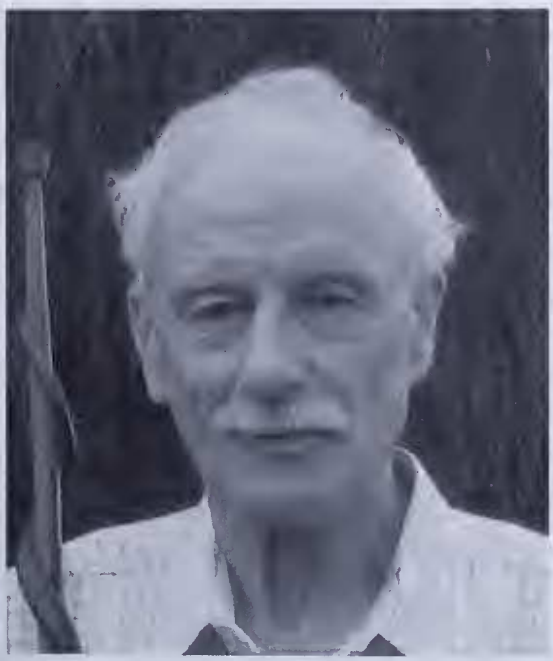
Eucalyptus Taxonomist
Email:

Dr John (Jack) Gordon George Douglas

Palaeobotanist and Naturalist

2 June 1929 – 6 February 2007



Jack Douglas was born at Colac, Victoria, to William and Lorna. He was the eldest child, brother to Elizabeth, Colin, Owen, and Ken. When the family moved to Melbourne he attended St Kevin's College and then the University of Melbourne, graduating in 1954 with a Bachelor of Science. He married Anne Moore, his laboratory assistant, in 1960 and gained great happiness from his family life – his wife of 46 years, their six children and 16 grandchildren.

In 1955 Jack began work with the Geological Survey of Victoria, specialising in fossil plants. Jack collected fossils extensively and was granted leave to undertake a PhD. He graduated in 1967. The thesis was published as a monograph that gained him a worldwide reputation. He published widely on his research into palaeobotany and palynology, with a record of more than 70 scientific papers. His booklet *What Fossil Plant Is That?*, published by the FNCV in 1983, remains as popular as ever. Jack also was a contributor to *Geology of Victoria.* He was a life member of the Geological Society of Victoria.

Jack's passion for fossil plants took him into the public arena when it became clear that a plant fossil locality near Yea was in danger of being destroyed. This locality in central Victoria contains the oldest vascu-

lar land plants in the world (420 million years old), including the world-famous *Baragwanathia*. It was Jack who pointed out to the authorities the unique value of the site, which has recently been added to the National Heritage Register.

Jack served as President of the FNCV from 1986 to 1988. This was an important time in the Club's history as it sought to reaffirm its role as the oldest continuous conservation society in Australia. When I (RW) joined the Council in 1993 Jack served as a wise and active co-Councillor. He was of great help to me when I became President in 1995. During my four years as President, the Geology Group was struggling and Jack, along with another recently deceased member, Professor Neil Archbold, helped to reactivate it.

In retirement, Jack spent much of his time in Warrnambool, continuing his work on fossil plants, as well as editing *The Nature of Warrnambool* (Warrnambool Field Naturalists Club Inc., 2004) which is used as a valuable resource by naturalists, students and tourists. At the time of his death he was working on a book titled *The Whales of Warrnambool* and was also President of the Warrnambool Field Naturalists Club.

His love of reading and writing, his thirst for learning, and storytelling reverberated with his audiences. Other pastimes included collecting firewood, fishing the southern shores, and playing with his grandchildren.

Cancer caught up with Jack in the last three years of his life. Despite this, he continued to play his regular Tuesday afternoon tennis with the 'sheilas' at the Warrnambool Lawn Tennis Club. The self styled 'Last Action Hero' passed away on the court from heart disease. Appropriately he won the point. Dr John Gordon George Douglas departed this world a legend in most things he attempted.

Anne Douglas,
with additional comments
from **Rob Wallis**

Notes on recruitment in *Sphacelaria biradiata* Askenasy (Sphacelariales, Phaeophyceae)

Sphacelaria biradiata (Fig. 1) is a small brown alga in the division Sphacelariales. It grows up to 30 mm in length and may be epilithic or epizoic but is mainly epiphytic on larger algae or seagrasses (Table 1). Its recruitment and dispersal were investigated in a rock pool on Glaneuse reef at Point Lonsdale, Victoria, to determine the distance that propagules travelled. Propagules are any structure that can develop into another plant. *Sphacelaria biradiata* can reproduce by vegetative propagules (Fig. 2), which are small deciduous branchlets, as well as by spores (Fig. 3) and fertilisation of gametes (Figs. 4 and 5).

Eleven tagged *Caulocystis uvifera* plants, the main host of *S. biradiata*, were attached to rocks and placed into a study pool (Fig. 6). Each *C. uvifera* plant comprised four to five stems completely devoid of *S. biradiata*. This was determined visually with the naked eye, but scrapings of selected stems, examined using a compound microscope, did not show any growths. Rocks were 30 - 50 cm in length, 15 - 50 cm in width and were up to 15 cm in height. The larger rocks required two people to move them. They were placed at various locations in relation

Fig. 1. *Sphacelaria biradiata* epiphytic on *Caulocystis uvifera*